

AGENDA

Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board

Date: October 19, 2005
Time: 1:30 p.m. (EST)
Location: Conference Room A
Indiana Government Conference Center
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Call to Order

Approval of the July meeting's minutes

I. Division Director's Report

II. State Certificates of Approval (the deadline for receipt of the applications was September 9, 2005)

1. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval to alter, by rehabilitating the stone steps, the Lower Shelter House at Brown County State Park, Washington Township, Brown County, Indiana.
2. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval to alter, by rehabilitating the dorms, rec hall, craft hall, and mess hall of the Group Camp at Shakamak State Park, Lewis Township, Clay County, Indiana.
3. Request by the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites for a certificate of approval to alter, by rehabilitation, the First State Office Building (or Amzi Brewster Residence) and attached 1966 wing at 417 North Mulberry Street within the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site in Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana.
4. Request by the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites for a certificate of approval to alter, by constructing a wheelchair access ramp along the east side of the front porch, the Limberlost Cabin within the Limberlost State Historic Site in Geneva, Adams County, Indiana.
5. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval to alter resources within the Pioneer Village through multiple repairs at Spring Mill State Park, Lawrence County, Indiana.
6. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval to alter the Mansfield Roller Mill, by installing interior lighting, new interior and exterior signage and the construction of a new shelter house at the Raccoon State Recreation Area, Parke County, Indiana.
7. Request by the Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of Supreme Court Administration, for a certificate of approval to alter, by rehabilitation, the Supreme Court Courtroom, Conference Room, Robing Room, and Library at the Indiana Statehouse in Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana.

8. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry for a certificate of approval to alter, by repairing masonry on the entrance guardhouses, driveway, walkway, residence, and pillars at Selmier State Forest, Center Township, Jennings County, Indiana.

III. Emergency Repair Reports

1. Notification of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs' emergency repair of the ADA ramp to the Grist Mill at Spring Mill State Park in Marion Township, Lawrence County, Indiana.
2. Notification of the Indiana State Fair Commission's emergency repair of the four apartments located in the towers of the Swine Barn at the Indiana State Fairgrounds in Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana.

IV. National Register Applications

1. West Baden Springs Hotel, west of SR 56, West Baden Springs, Orange County (boundary clarification)(11)
2. Foster Hall, 097-296-05165, 7200 N. College Avenue, Indianapolis, Marion County (1831)
3. Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, 097-041-90233; 097-041-90236, 6510 S. Franklin Rd. Indianapolis, Marion County (1833)
4. Crown Point Courthouse Square Historic District, 089-142-76000, Roughly bounded by Robinson, East, Walnut and Court streets, Crown Point, Lake County (boundary adjustment) (1835)
5. Vermilyea Inn Historic District, 003-021-70038, 13501 Redding Dr. and former canal beds along Redding Dr. to Aboite Creek, Ft. Wayne, Allen County (1839)
6. George Washington Tomlinson House, 5140 Reed Rd., Indianapolis, Marion County (1843)
7. Wabash Railroad Depot, 530 State Street, New Haven, Allen County (1664) (Proposed relocation)
8. Martinsville Sanitarium, 109-386-64026, 239 W. Harrison St., Martinsville, Morgan County (1848)

V. Consideration of revised "Minimal Architectural Documentation Standards"

VI. Properties Listed in, Rejected by, or Removed from the National Register since the last Notification

Listed

Jerman School, 031-252-24021, 316 W. Walnut Street, Greensburg, Decatur County ((1783)

Speedway Historic District, roughly bounded by 16th Street, Main St., 10th St., Winton Ave., Speedway, Marion County (1796)

Ft. Wayne Street Bridge, Indiana Avenue over the Elkhart River, Goshen, Elkhart County (1808)

George Boxley Cabin, Pioneer Hill at First and Main Streets, Sheridan, Hamilton County (1813)

Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse, 089-095-95007, 4411 E. 153rd Ave. Hebron, Lake County (1819

Abijah O'Neill II House, 107-139-40006, 4040 W. 300 S, Crawfordsville, Montgomery County (1825)

Grace Keiser Maring Library, 035-442-45308, 1808 S. Madison St., Muncie, Delaware County (1826)

Indiana Harbor Public Library, 089-679-33017, 3605 Grand Avenue, East Chicago, Lake County (1827)

Blankenship-Hodges-Brown Hs., 109-050-51023, 7455 Old State Road 67 W., Paragon, Morgan County (1834

Rejected

Removed

VII. Set date for the next meeting

Proposed date: January 25, 2006, IGCS, 1:30 p.m. (EST)

Deadline for receipt of Certificate of Approval applications: December 16, 2005, 4:45 p.m. (EST)

TO: Members of the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board

FROM: Jon Smith, Director, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

DATE: October 12, 2005

SUBJECT: Staff comments for items on the October 19, 2005, Agenda

II. State Certificates of Approval

1. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval to alter, by rehabilitating the stone steps, the Lower Shelter House at Brown County State Park, Washington Township, Brown County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment II.1. A completed application form was received by the DHPA on August 15, 2005, from Vicki Basman, Historic Preservation Consultant, on behalf of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs.

The Lower Shelter House was identified in the Brown County Interim Report, Indiana Survey of Historic Sites and Structures, and for the purposes of that survey, it was assigned site #013-445-13004. The Lower Shelter House is an outstanding example of the shelter house resource type, and is also an important example of Civilian Conservation Corps work on Indiana state lands during the 1930s. The stone steps from the Lower Shelter House to the Abe Martin Lodge are part of the setting for the Lower Shelter House and contribute to the Lower Shelter House's significance. As such, we believe that the Lower Shelter House, and its associated stone steps, are historic as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

Because a historic structure owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The scope of work includes 1) removal of the south wall, 2) replacement of severely damaged or cracked stone steps, 3) replacement of severely damaged stones in the south wall, 4) rebuilding the south wall so that it is more closely aligned with the stone steps, and 5) moving earth up the hillside to further strengthen the south stone wall at its base.

As the Division of State Parks and Reservoirs proposes to replace the deteriorated and damage stones with stone of the same type, color, and size from the same quarry as the original stone, the DHPA staff has no concerns or recommendations regarding the scope of work as currently proposed. However, if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, state law (Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29) requires that the discovery must be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item II.1 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days. The discovery must be treated in accordance with IC 14-21-1, 312 IAC 21, and 312 IAC 22.

2. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval to alter, by rehabilitating the dorms, rec hall, craft hall, and mess hall of the Group Camp at Shakamak State Park, Lewis Township, Clay County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment II.2. A completed application form was received by the DHPA on September 8, 2005, from Sue Becher Gilliam, Historic Preservation Consultant, on behalf of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs.

The Shakamak State Park Historic District, which includes the Group Camp, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 15, 2000 and the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures on January 19, 2000. Additionally, the dorms (sleeping cabins), rec hall (recreation pavilion), craft hall, and mess hall (dining hall) are contributing resources within the Shakamak State Park Historic District. Therefore, we recognize that the dorms, rec hall, craft hall, and mess hall of the Group Camp at Shakamak State Park are historic as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

Because historic structures owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

In general the scope of work includes the 1) cleaning out of attic areas and removal of animal waste, 2) installation of shims between clapboards at gable peak and back with screening on those buildings without gable attic vents to allow air ventilation, 3) installation of a small attic access in the ceiling of those buildings without attic access, 4) installation of whole-house fans in the dorms, 5) upgrading of the electrical wiring and boxes, 6) examination and repair of siding and painting as needed, 7) examination of beams and trusses and repairing splits with epoxy, 8) repairing cracks in foundation walls and floors using epoxy and grout, 9) leveling floor portions by drilling holes into the concrete to allow fill to be blown beneath the slab and patching the holes with matching concrete, and 10) minimal grading with hand tools around foundations to redirect water away from foundations. For the dorms, the scope of work includes the removal of wood paneling to examine studs, making necessary repairs, and replacing the paneling. For the rec hall, the scope of work includes suspending ceiling fans throughout and updating toilet and sink fixtures in the restrooms. For the craft hall, the scope of work includes the 1) removal of the modern vent stack and patching the roof to match, 2) removal of the non-historic partition wall, and 3) updating the utility sink and reinstalling counters under the windows of the rear room. For the mess hall, the scope of work includes the 1) examination of roof valleys, trusses, and fascia and repair as needed with in-kind materials, 2) cleaning and possible relocation of existing appliances, 3) installation of new appliances, 4) replacement of deteriorated firebrick in the fireplace with in-kind material, and 5) updating the existing toilet and sink in the restroom in the kitchen area.

For the most part, the DHPA has no concerns regarding the scope of work regarding the scope of work as currently proposed. However, in regard to the installation of counters beneath windows in the craft hall and the repair of the mess hall fireplace, the Board may want to consider the following issues when evaluating this project:

- ❖ We have noted that the submitted photographs indicate that the built-in shelf unit will be kept. Nevertheless, we wish to clarify whether the counters will be installed under the windows on the exterior walls or under the window leading into the main space.
- ❖ We have noted some of the stone is missing on the opening arch of the mess hall fireplace. Will this be replaced? We have also noted some of the stonework is covered with soot. Will it be cleaned? If so, how will it be cleaned? We recommend that you refer to *Preservation Briefs: 1*,

The Cleaning and Waterproof Coating of Masonry Buildings and Preservation Briefs #6: Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings for additional guidance.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item II.2 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days. The discovery must be treated in accordance with IC 14-21-1, 312 IAC 21, and 312 IAC 22.

3. Request by the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites for a certificate of approval to alter, by rehabilitation, the First State Office Building (or Amzi Brewster Residence) and attached 1966 wing at 417 North Mulberry Street within the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site in Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment II-3. The completed application form was received by the DHPA on September 9, 2005, from Kathleen McLary, on behalf of the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites.

The Corydon Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 28, 1973. The First State Office Building (or Amzi Brewster Residence) at 417 North Mulberry Street is a contributing property within that historic district. Consequently, the DHPA staff considers the First State Office Building to be historic, as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

Because a historic structure owned by the State of Indiana will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the State, it is appropriate that the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites has applied for a certificate of approval, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The scope of work includes replacement of the artificial blinds (i.e., exterior shutters) with operable blinds, repairs to, or replacement of, window sash and porch materials, exterior and interior painting, and replacement of carpeting, all on the original part of the First State Office Building (built in 1817 and remodeled in the 1870s), and various modifications to the interior and the exterior of the 1966 wing.

The DHPA staff believes that the work proposed for the 1966 addition will not detract from the historic character of the original part of the First State Office Building.

Laura Minzes and Link Ludington of the applicant, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites, met with John Carr of the DHPA staff on August 23, 2005, to discuss this and other projects. According to Ms. Minzes and Mr. Ludington, little of the 1817 appearance of the First State Office Building remains, other than its form, as a result of remodeling performed in the 1870s. Item 7 in the application gives a similar explanation of the current appearance of the original part of the building. In light of that, it was agreed that it would be reasonable to interpret the building to the period of the 1870s, rather than to the early years of statehood. Given the applicant's dedication to the preservation and interpretation of historic properties, it seems likely that the work to be performed on the original part of the building would be appropriate to its historic character. Even so, the application raises a few questions that the Review Board may want to direct to the applicant's representative at the October meeting.

Item 4 in the application states that "the 1966 artificial blinds on the façade windows" will be replaced with new, operable blinds matching those that were present in the 1870s." Does the applicant have documentation of the appearance of those 1870s blinds (or shutters)? Alternatively, does the applicant have documentation of what a typical blind would have looked like on an 1870s, Italianate style house?

Has the applicant done paint analysis on interior and exterior to determine the appropriate colors and details? If not, how will the color schemes be determined?

Will the current, relatively dark blue, exterior paint removed, or will the historically accurate re-painting simply cover the blue paint? If the existing paint is to be removed, then the DHPA staff would recommend that paint removal be accomplished by the gentlest possible means, to avoid damaging the brick.

It appears, in the foreground of photograph 6., that the original part of the building has a hardwood floor, which may contribute to the historic character of the building. Depending on the condition of the hardwood floor, might it be beneficial to leave visible a band of hardwood flooring between the edges of the carpet and the walls, around perimeter of rooms?

Finally, what will happen to the window opening that appears still to be in place on the north wall of the former Treasurer's Office (or West Room), once the bathroom on the opposite side of the wall is removed? Is it now, or could it be, interpreted as a window, even if it does not and will not have transparent glazing?

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item II.3 as its findings.

4. Request by the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites for a certificate of approval to alter, by constructing a wheelchair access ramp along the east side of the front porch, the Limberlost Cabin within the Limberlost State Historic Site in Geneva, Adams County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment II-4. The completed application form was received by the DHPA on September 9, 2005, from Kathleen McLary, on behalf of the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites.

The Limberlost Cabin, a former home of Gene Stratton-Porter, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 27, 1974. Consequently, the DHPA staff considers the Limberlost Cabin to be historic, as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

Because a historic structure owned by the State of Indiana will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the State, it is appropriate that the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites has applied for a certificate of approval, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The scope of work includes the construction of a wooden ramp along the east side of the front porch, in what is currently a flower bed, from near the bottom of the eastern, front porch steps to a point at or near the end of the porch rail and the removal of a five-foot section of the existing porch railing at the landing of the ramp. The outer sides of the hand rails may be covered with vertical slabs of wood, suggestive of the porch railings. The plantings currently in the flower bed may be moved or replaced to the outside of the new ramp.

Laura Minzes and Link Ludington of the applicant, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites, on August 23, 2005, about this and other projects with John Carr of the DHPA staff. Given the alternatives known to be available (see item 13. in the application), it was agreed that building a ramp along the east side of the front porch, rising from near the front steps to the rear of the porch, it would be the only feasible solution to the need for wheelchair access to the first floor of Limberlost Cabin that would not unduly diminish the character of the exterior of the building.

Although the DHPA staff believes that the ramp, as proposed, is appropriate, the Review Board might still want to inquire as to how the ramp will appear at its east elevation (e.g., whether slabs of wood will be attached to ramp hand rails and in what dimensions and at what intervals) and whether the flower bed will be relocated or whether and what kinds of plants will be used to screen the ramp.

The DHPA staff does not believe that it is likely that significant archaeological resources will be affected by the construction of the ramp or the relocation of the flower bed. However, if any archaeological artifacts, features, or human remains are uncovered during construction or earthmoving activities, state law (Indiana Code §§ 14-21-1-27 and -29) requires that the discovery be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item II.4 as its findings.

5. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval to alter resources within the Pioneer Village through multiple repairs at Spring Mill State Park, Lawrence County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment II-5. A completed form was received by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology on September 9, 2005 from the Vicki Basman, Historic Preservation Consultant, on behalf of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs.

The buildings lie within the larger Spring Mill State Park Historic District, which has been determined eligible for inclusion in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures for its historical and architectural significance. Because historic sites or structures owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The scopes of work include:

- Installation of oak windows behind the water wheel at the Grist Mill
- Removal of a dividing wall within the smaller cabin of the Sheeks Cabin
- Repairs to the limestone Creek Bed between the 2nd and 3rd bridges.
- Repairs to the abutments of Bridge #3.
- Installation of simple wood railings to the entrance steps of the Post Office and Apothecary buildings.
- Repair and replacement of mortar and broken stones in the limestone walkway between the front entrance of the Spring Mill Inn and the back kitchen loading dock.
- Conversion of three of the fireplaces in the Spring Mill Inn to allow for the change from wood/coal burning to natural gas.

The staff does not have any concerns or recommendations regarding the scope of work as currently proposed.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item II.5 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days.

6. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval to alter the Mansfield Roller Mill, by installing interior lighting, new interior and exterior signage and the construction of a new shelter house at the Raccoon State Recreation Area, Parke County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment II-6. A completed form was received by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology on September 9, 2005 from the Vicki Basman, Historic Preservation Consultant, on behalf of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs.

The Mansfield Roller Mill was listed on the National Register on December 7, 1990. Because historic sites or structures owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The scopes of work include:

- Installation of interior track lighting
- Installation of new interior and exterior interpretive signage
- Construction of a new shelter house on the grounds

In terms of the installation of interior track lighting and interpretive signage, the staff does not have any concerns or recommendations regarding the scope of work.

In terms of the installation of new exterior interpretive signage, it remains unclear how the signage will be placed. If soil disturbance is to occur for the placement of the signage, archaeological investigations by a qualified professional archaeologist (with a systematic plan or permit approved by the Department of Natural Resources) are required to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits. If archaeological deposits are encountered, the DHPA will be notified and further archaeological investigations, including intensive archaeological reconnaissance, test excavations, and/or mitigation will take place as necessary after consultation with the DHPA.

In terms of the construction of the new shelter house, although the staff understands the desire for the new shelter house, we are concerned about the visual impact that the shelter will have in its current proposed location. Is it possible to shift the location of the shelter house further back from the road and the mill? Furthermore, in the construction area of the new shelter house archaeological investigations will be necessary by a qualified professional archaeologist (with a systematic plan or permit approved by the Department of Natural Resources) to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits. If archaeological deposits are encountered, the DHPA will be notified and further archaeological investigations, including intensive archaeological reconnaissance, test excavations, and/or mitigation will take place as necessary after consultation with the DHPA.

Archaeological reports for all phases of archaeological work conducted will be submitted to the DHPA for review and comment prior to project development. If artifacts are to be returned to the Mansfield Roller Mill, the artifacts must be thoroughly analyzed prior to their return and placed in a secure environment.

If features associated with structures such as the icehouse are encountered, immediate consultation with the DHPA will occur in regard to the preservation and treatment of these resources. Mapping of any features if encountered will be necessary. Also, further archaeological investigations may be required.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item II.6 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days. The discovery must be treated in accordance with IC 14-21-1, 312 IAC 21, and 312 IAC 22.

7. Request by the Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of Supreme Court Administration, for a certificate of approval to alter, by rehabilitation, the Supreme Court Courtroom, Conference Room, Robing Room, and Library at the Indiana Statehouse in Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment II-7. A completed application form was received by the DHPA on September 12, 2005, from Kevin S. Smith, Indiana Supreme Court Administrator.

The 1888 Indiana Statehouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 28, 1975, as the Indiana State Capitol Building, for its architectural significance and its association with politics and government. Consequently, the DHPA staff considers the Statehouse to be historic, as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

Because a historic structure owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the State of Indiana, it is appropriate that the Supreme Court of Indiana, Division of Supreme Court Administration, apply for a certificate of approval pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The scope of work, as described in the application, includes lighting improvements, bullet-proofing the Supreme Court upper bench, the installation of new window draperies and a new bench curtain, channeling of electrical wiring, and paint restoration.

The DHPA staff has no particular concerns or recommendations regarding the scope of work as currently proposed. The one question that comes to mind is whether all of the items of work recommended in "Indiana Supreme Court Library Renovation Study" (James T. Kienle & Associates, August 2005) are proposed here, or only the channeling of electrical wiring and the paint restoration mentioned at the bottom of page 6 of the application.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item II.7 as its findings.

8. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry for a certificate of approval to alter, by repairing masonry on the entrance guardhouses, driveway, walkway, residence, and pillars at Selmier State Forest, Center Township, Jennings County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment II.8. A completed application form was received by the DHPA on September 15, 2005, from Alicia J. Ariens, Forest Archaeologist for the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry.

The Frank Selmier House and ancillary structures (i.e., entrance guardhouses, driveway, bridge / elevated walkway, pillars, and bottle house) were identified in the Jennings County Interim Report, Indiana Survey of Historic Sites and Structures, and for the purposes of that survey, they were assigned site #079-087-20005. The DHPA staff believes that the Frank Selmier House and ancillary structures are eligible for inclusion in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures as an example of

individualized masonry construction associated with the expression of Arts and Crafts ideals in the United States. Consequently, we recognize that the Frank Selmier House and ancillary structures are historic as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

Because historic structures owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The scope of work includes the 1) repair / replacement of stones and caps on the entrance guardhouses, 2) repair / replacement of damaged stones and mortar at the residence, 3) repair of the elevated walkway, 4) straightening of the pillars and repair / replacement of their caps, 5) rebuilding / replacing the driveway's stone culverts, and 6) cleaning and sealing of the stonework.

Based upon the scope of work provided, the Board may want to consider the following issues when evaluating this project:

- ❖ In regard to the repair / replacement of concrete caps on the entrance guardhouses and pillars and the concrete portion of the walkway, how will they be repaired? We generally recommend that the repair of historic materials begin with the least degree of intervention possible. However, where the level of deterioration or damage precludes repair, the features may need to be replaced in kind, that is, with the same material, design, color, and texture. Where the essential form and detailing are still evident, the physical evidence should be used to re-establish features. We recommend that you refer to *Preservation Briefs #15: Preservation of Historic Concrete - Problems and General Approaches* and *Preservation Brief #42: The Maintenance, Repair and Replacement of Historic Cast Stone* for additional guidance.
- ❖ In regard to the repair / replacement of damaged stones, how will the stonework be repaired? How much of the stonework will need replacement? Will the replacement stone be the same type of stone as is currently extant?
- ❖ In regard to the repair / replacement of mortar, the deteriorated mortar should be carefully removed by hand-raking joints to avoid damaging the stone. New mortar and caulk should match the old in strength, composition, color, and texture. Also, the new joints should match the old in width and profile. We recommend that you refer to *Preservation Briefs #2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Brick Buildings* for additional guidance.
- ❖ In regard to the straightening of the pillars, how will this be accomplished? Will they need to be rebuilt? If so, will they be rebuilt with the original stone?
- ❖ Will the walkway's pillars need to be straightened or repaired? If so, please refer to the above comments regarding the repair / replacement of damaged stonework and the straightening of pillars.
- ❖ In terms of activities focused on the masonry pillars at various locations on the property, any ground disturbance associated with the repair and/or replacement of these features must be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and the monitoring plan must be approved by the Department of Natural Resources.
- ❖ In regard to the rebuilding / replacing the driveway's stone culverts, we recommend that the culvert be rebuilt with the original stone material rather than being replaced. If it is to be replaced, what will the culvert be replaced with?

Additionally, the driveway's stone culverts must be thoroughly documented by a qualified professional archaeologist prior to replacement. This archaeological documentation must include a series of scale (color) photographs and at least one profile drawing of each culvert and its masonry surround.

The extent of ground disturbance associated with the culvert replacement remains unclear. Provided that excavation is confined to the driveway, archaeological investigations should not be necessary. However, a qualified archaeologist must be on hand to monitor all earthmoving activities. If ground disturbance extends beyond the road bed, or if heavy equipment will impact areas other than the driveway, archaeological investigations by a qualified professional archaeologist (with a systematic plan or permit approved by the Department of Natural Resources) are required to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits.

- ❖ If archaeological deposits are encountered, the DHPA must be notified and further archaeological investigations, including intensive archaeological reconnaissance, test excavations, and/or mitigation will take place as necessary after consultation with the DHPA.

In the event that archaeological work proves necessary, reports for all phases of any archaeological work conducted must be submitted to the DHPA for review and comment prior to further project activities.

- ❖ In regard to the cleaning of the stonework, we generally recommend using the gentlest means possible so that details of the stonework are not lost. We recommend that you refer to *Preservation Brief #1: Assessing Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for Historic Masonry Buildings* and *Preservation Brief #6: Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings* for additional guidance.
- ❖ In regard to the sealing of the concrete and stonework, we generally recommend the application of a water repellent as opposed to a water sealant to permit the passage of water vapors to reduce the risk of damage to historic materials that may result from trapping moisture. What type of sealant will be used? Will it be breathable? Will the coating change the texture or appearance of the concrete or stonework? We recommend that you refer to *Preservation Brief #1: Assessing Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for Historic Masonry Buildings* for additional guidance.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item II.8 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days. The discovery must be treated in accordance with IC 14-21-1, 312 IAC 21, and 312 IAC 22.

III. Emergency Repair Reports (a copy of the guidelines has been enclosed for your reference)

- 1. Notification of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs' emergency repair of the ADA ramp to the Grist Mill at Spring Mill State Park in Marion Township, Lawrence County, Indiana.**

The notification is contained in Attachment III-1 and was received by the DHPA on September 9, 2005, from Vicki Basman, Historic Preservation Consultant, on behalf of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs.

The Grist Mill lies within the larger Spring Mill State Park Historic District, which has been determined eligible for inclusion in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures as an outstanding example of a material record of historic preservation practices in the early years of the Twentieth-Century.

As the Division of State Parks and Reservoirs replaced the existing ADA ramp at the west entrance of the mill with a ramp of the same design and materials, the DHPA staff has no concerns or recommendations regarding the emergency repair.

2. Notification of the Indiana State Fair Commission's emergency repair of the four apartments located in the towers of the Swine Barn at the Indiana State Fairgrounds in Indianapolis, Washington Township, Marion County, Indiana.

The formal notification of emergency repair is contained in Attachment III-2, a September 19, 2005, memorandum to the Review Board from Cynthia Hoyer, Executive Director of the Indiana State Fair Commission. The memorandum was received by the DHPA staff on September 20.

The 1923, Neoclassical style Swine Barn was identified in the Washington Township, Marion County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory as site #097-295-31024 and was rated "outstanding" within the identified Indiana State Fair Grounds Historic District. The Swine Barn was designed by J. Edwin Kopf & Wooling, architects. The DHPA staff considers the identified historic district to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures because of its associations with Indiana agriculture, commerce, home and family arts, and recreation. On several previous occasions when presented with certificate of approval applications for work on various buildings within the identified district, the Review Board has not disagreed with the staff's opinion of its eligibility for the registers. Consequently, the DHPA staff believes that both the district and the Swine Barn are historic, as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

According to the September 19 memorandum, Indiana State Fair Commission was planning various improvements to the interiors of four apartments located in the towers of the Swine Barn, when it was discovered, upon removing wall surfaces from the interior sides of the tower apartment windows, that the "windows had failed, allowing air and water infiltration." Dead birds and bird nests also were found. The memorandum also states that those windows that were removed "were single pane steel sash with tilt-out hinges" and that they were replaced with "double hung thermal insulated vinyl" windows. All together, 60 windows were replaced, including those in the restrooms on the main floor of both south towers.

It is not entirely clear whether any character-defining features of the Swine Barn were altered or removed by interior work performed within the apartments, aside from the window replacements. From the DHPA staff's prior site visits to many of the exhibit and animal buildings at the Indiana State Fairgrounds, it seems likely that the interiors of the apartments had few, if any architecturally significant, features.

Windows, on the other hand, typically tend to be more prominent and are more likely to be character-defining features, especially as viewed from the exteriors, of the fairgrounds buildings with which the DHPA staff has become familiar over the years. When the advice of the staff is sought in advance of the commencement of such a project, the staff typically advises that the historic windows be repaired, if feasible, and, if not, that the replacement windows more nearly replicate the appearance of those that were removed, even if it is necessary to use materials different from those in the historic windows.

IV. State and National Register Applications

1. West Baden Springs Hotel, west of SR 56, West Baden Springs, Orange County (Boundary Clarification) (11)

When this property was listed in the National Register in 1974, the geographic description of the boundary was simply four lat/long points that described a rectangle that included 100 acres but did not include all of the associated resources, specifically the bowling alley south of the hotel and the entrance gate. In 1985 the property was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) by the Secretary of the Interior, the boundary was described in general land survey terms (twp. range, section) and four UTM points defined a rectangle that included 80 acres but once again left out the bowling alley and entrance gate.

The purpose of the current detailed verbal boundary description and map is to clear up the confusion created by the earlier descriptions and to include the two resources, mentioned in the text of the nominations, but inadvertently left out of the boundary. While this boundary does reduce the acreage to 45.9 acres, it does not remove any resources previously listed from the boundary. If the board approves the new boundary, it will be forwarded to the National Register as additional documentation. The staff recommends approval.

2. Foster Hall, 097-296-05165, 7200 N. College Avenue, Indianapolis, Marion County (1831)

The 1999 Washington Township Interim Report rated this building notable. Well-known industrialist Eli Lilly commissioned Foster Hall in 1927, however, the applicant has not nominated the building for its connection to Lilly per se. Instead, the nomination focuses on the educational significance of the building, as a storage and clearinghouse for information about American folk musician and composer Stephen Foster. Architecturally, the building meets Criterion C as a rare example of a specific-purpose building, designed to accommodate the popular Tudor Revival style of its day. Architect Robert Frost Daggett, designer of the building, was one the city's best known architects of the period. The boundary is unusual, since development by Park Tudor School on the site has obscured a portion of the setting and initial landscape design. Only a portion of the original large parcel can be included; the boundary does include a small bridge and the immediate surroundings of the building. Staff recommends approval for the State and National Registers, statewide significance.

3. Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, 097-041-90233; 097-041-90236, 6510 S. Franklin Rd., Indianapolis, Marion County (1833)

Staff believes that this property meets Criterion C as an outstanding example of vernacular Italianate design. Because this property was historically a religious property, it must meet Criterion Consideration A; staff feels that the application addresses this point. The church is significant as the best surviving example of the gable front church type in Franklin Township. The 1992 Interim Report for Decatur, Perry and Franklin Townships of Marion County rated the building (not including the cemetery) notable. Staff believes that this application makes a strong case for eligibility for both church and cemetery. Following NPS recommendations, both properties are included even though they are non-contiguous, since they are strongly historically associated. Staff recommends approval for the State and National Registers, local significance.

4. Crown Point Square Historic District, 089-142-76000, Roughly bounded by Robinson, East, Walnut and Court streets, Crown Point, Lake County (boundary adjustment) (1835)

The Courthouse Square of Crown Point was listed on the National Register in 2002. DHPA assisted the community in providing HPF funds to complete the application, in this case, on a tight time schedule. Within a year, the Certified Local Government of Crown Point realized that the application included several errors. Additionally, the CLG convinced staff that several other buildings adjacent to the district should be included in the boundaries. This application will correct the errors. In one case, a building was omitted from the map, even though it was clearly within the boundaries. The other handful of buildings is immediately adjacent to the boundary and is related by theme (Commerce or development of the courthouse square over time) to the original application. The CLG has reviewed and approved this boundary adjustment. Staff recommends its approval for the State and National Registers.

5. Vermilyea Inn Historic District, 13501 Redding Dr. and former canal beds along Redding Dr. to Aboite Creek, Allen County (1839)

HPF funds were awarded to assist in the nomination of this district. This district illustrates the impact of the Wabash and Erie Canal on commerce and transportation in Allen County. It includes the Vermilyea House, a brick canal-era dwelling used as a popular inn by canal travelers. It also includes portions of the canal bed itself as well as the ruins of the foundation of a canal aqueduct. The house was identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Allen County (1992) as outstanding. While later owners modified the house with various additions, staff feels that the house retains good interior integrity. Additionally, the house and combination and proximity of canal resources are rare in Allen County. Staff feels that the property meets Criterion A at the local level and recommends approval for the State and National Registers.

6. George Washington Tomlinson House, 5140 Reed Road, Indianapolis, Marion County (1843)

The Pike and Lawrence Townships Interim Report (1994) did not identify this property as historic, likely because of its relocation to an area that saw much development in the 1970s. The house was moved in 1979 because the construction of Eagle Creek Airport threatened the house. Because of the move, the house must meet Consideration B. Staff believes that the move of the house and its subsequent rehabilitation largely conformed to NPS guidelines and standards. The Tomlinson House is significant as a vernacular expression of Greek Revival design. The application makes a good case for local scarcity of this house type and style. Staff finds that the property meets Criterion C, and recommend its approval for the State and National Registers.

7. Wabash Railroad Depot, 530 State Street, New Haven, Allen County (1664) (Proposed relocation)

Approval from the Board is required when a listed property is moved, should the owners wish to keep the building listed. That is the goal of the non-profit group that owns the depot. At the time of listing, the depot had several problems that complicate restoration efforts. Two main issues that concern its location will be addressed by this proposed move. First, the building was either built without a masonry foundation initially, or it was moved some time after construction to accommodate new spur lines. In either case, a series of non-continuous timbers, now rotted, form what foundation the building has at this point. Lack of a proper foundation has caused the building to warp and is contributing to roof damage and ultimately, water penetration. Second, due to insurance concerns, the railroad built a tall chain link fence that so closely hems in the building that work cannot be easily performed without constant permission from the railroad. Additionally, the primary face of the building can only be seen from across the line entirely or from several feet away. There is inadequate space for visitors even in

small numbers to enter the main front door of the depot. Discovery of a battery dump nearby on the rail line property is another reason the applicant hopes to move the building.

The applicant proposes to “slide” the building over about one and one-half building lengths south of its present site, to a concrete foundation that will adequately support the structure. National Register guidelines suggest that buildings should only be moved when there is no feasible alternative. While it would be possible to keep the building exactly where it is while placing a foundation under it, this situation would not be in the best long term preservation interest of the depot. According to NPS guidance, moved buildings should maintain a fitting orientation and setting to their original site. This is especially crucial for a depot. The depot would remain on its original building lot, with its orientation to the railroad intact. The additional distance from the tracks would very minimally affect the depot’s integrity of location.

After the move is complete, the applicant will submit final documentation of the move to our office and the NPS, including a photograph. Staff recommends approval for the relocation of the Wabash Railroad Depot.

8. Martinsville Sanitarium, 109-386-64026, Morgan County (1848)

Rated outstanding in the 1993 Morgan County Interim Report, this building represents a mid-1920s rebuilding campaign that replaced the original 1890s facility. Other wings from other time periods have been demolished. The applicant points out that only one other similar facility exists in Martinsville, and its integrity is lesser than that of the nominated property. The application also makes a case for architectural significance, since it was the work of prominent architect Wilson Parker. Granted the impact that the mineral springs industry had on the city, staff believes that the building has sufficient significance and integrity to merit listing under Criteria A and C. Staff recommends approval for the State and National Registers, local significance.

V. Consideration of revised “Minimum Architectural Documentation Standards”

The minimum standards for recording buildings that the board has approved for demolition or alteration through the Certificate of Approval process were last updated in the mid-1990s. Since then, advances in the quality and longevity of digital images have rendered both products and services referred to in the minimum standards nearly obsolete. Staff believed it was timely to update the minimum standards concurrent with the new policies on National Register photographs and documentation, which have just been implemented by the DHPA and NPS. Staff conducted research to determine which film types are still in production (and are likely to stay in production for a time), as well as researching likely future uses of the documentation. The old standards also did not refer to other digital technologies, such as word processing or data storage / retrieval systems; this policy hopes to address these issues for the foreseeable future. Substantial changes to the policy are outlined in boldface type on the enclosed copy. A copy of the old standards is enclosed for comparison. Since this document affects the way the board issues Certificates of Approval, staff recommends that the board review and adopt the new standards.